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Similarities of China and Russia's State Governance under the Background of Globalization

Both China and Russia, as traditional powers with a long history, are important subjects of geopolitics in today's world. Under the international situation after the end of the Cold War, China and Russia are faced with similar internal tensions and external pressures, posing an urgent need to cope with a series of risks and challenges through accelerating development. So they must strengthen state governance to provide political guarantee to accelerated development. The two countries enjoy a number of common grounds in state governance, including virtually the same objectives of state governance, internal conditions, and external environment in state governance.

Keywords: China; Russia; state governance; similarity.

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Сходство государственного управления Китая и России в условиях глобализации

Китай и Россия как традиционные державы с многовековой историей являются важными субъектами геополитики в современ-

ном мире. В условиях международной ситуации после окончания «холодной войны» Китай и Россия сталкиваются с аналогичной внутренней напряженностью и внешним давлением, что создает острую необходимость в преодолении ряда рисков и вызовов путем ускорения развития. Поэтому они должны укреплять государственное управление, чтобы обеспечить политические гарантии ускоренного развития. Обе страны имеют ряд общих основ в государственном управлении, включая практически одинаковые его цели, а также внутренние и внешние условия, в которых оно развивается.

Ключевые слова: Китай; Россия; государственное управление; сходство.

China and Russia are major powers both historically and contemporarily, both confronted with heavy and arduous development tasks. In order to accomplish these tasks, they need to integrate and utilize various elements at home and abroad, put into full play the positive effects of these elements from the height of state governance, and control the negative impacts of relevant elements to the minimum. Therefore, China and Russia need to address theoretical and practical problems in the implementation and innovation of state governance. Due to similarities in traditional and practical conditions as well as differences in social structure and natural resources, the two countries have many similarities and differences in state governance. Examining and comparing these common features and different characteristics is of great academic value and practical significance to understanding the regularities and trend of development of the two countries.

State governance refers to the act of, based on internal and external environment and actual conditions, letting a country to develop along a controllable path toward established goals through controlling various elements and behaviors within an effective range. Therefore, state governance must be carried out after having a clear understanding of two prerequisites: objectives and environment of state governance [1]. These two preconditions have an important impact on the contents and results of state governance. China and Russia have great similarities and commonalities in these two prerequisites.

Similar Objectives of State Governance

China and Russia are emerging countries in development. Due to various reasons, their level of economic and social development needs to be improved, national comprehensive strength needs to be enhanced, and people's living standards need to be raised. National rejuvenation, national prosperity and people's well-being are China and Russia's common goals of state governance. Both countries fully expect the delivery of these goals [2, p. 141].

National rejuvenation is the core theme and an important goal of modern China. As the country gets closer to it, the expectation of achieving this goal grows more intense, having become the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the largest centripetal force that unites and mobilizes the people of the whole country. It is under the premise of people's common expectation that Xi Jinping summarized this common wish as the Chinese dream, namely the realization of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. At present and over a long period of time, the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is a central goal of China's state governance. All ideas and actions of governance must be guided by this common wish, and the effectiveness of all governance should be measured and tested based on this goal. As soon as the 18th CPC National Congress concluded, Xi Jinping and all members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau visited "The Road toward Renewal" exhibition, where Xi put forward the national goal and rich connotation of the great rejuvenation: "Everyone has his ideals, pursuits and dreams. Now people are all talking about the Chinese dream. I think the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of China in modern times. This dream embodies the long-cherished wish of the Chinese people and the overall interests of the Chinese nation and the Chinese people. It is the common expectation of every Chinese. History tells us that the fate of each person is closely linked with the fate of its country. Everyone will be good when the nation prospers and ethnic group unites" [1].

If the historical starting point and watershed of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation was the 1840s, then the starting point and historical memory watershed of Russia's national rejuvenation was the 1990s.

The Soviet Union, which was able to compete with the Western group headed by the United States and dominated the Eastern European and socialist camps, was defeated by the NATO. The original Warsaw Pact fell apart and became the pawn and tool of the West in containing and suppressing Russia. Whether having an ideological position or not, every Russian people unavoidably feels tragic while comparing the present with the past. However unreasonable its economic structure was, the Soviet Union indeed had a huge economic volume and sound material and technological basis. But today, Russia can only rely on the export of resources to maintain economic balance. Whether its absolute economic volume or relative economic proportion is not comparable with those in the Soviet era. The Soviet Union's GDP has been the world's second till 1987, when Japan surpassed the Soviet Union and became the second largest economy. But today, its ranking has fell to the 12th. With such a big gap, the once powerful Russia is bound to revive its old glories. Therefore, the resurgence of Russia has become the common wish of its people and, of course, the main goal of its state governance. Putin, who emerged as a political strongman, seized the common mind of the nation and made the political commitment to its people that he would make Russia strong again within twenty years. In 2000 when Putin was elected President of Russia, he solemnly promised to the public "Give me 20-years, I can make Russia a miracle". He also said that "I have a dream. I hope one day, the Russians can say 'I am proud of being born in Russia' [1]. This sentence said by Putin when he succeeded Yeltsin as Russian president fully reflects the dream and pursuit of all Russian people at that time and until now. Putin has been appearing as a political strongman and tough guy in the international stage. He took a strong stand on many issues, such as Russo-Georgian War and annexation of Crimea, which gained the support of all the political forces in the country and all its people. This fully shows that Russian people want a strong Russia, which has therefore become the highest goal of Russia's state governance. The Russian people stake the realization of this goal on tough Putin. It is the urgency of this goal that makes Putin hold the supreme power of Russia for over a decade.

Similar Tasks of Domestic Governance

The main tasks of China and Russia's state governance are determined by their respective state governance objectives. Aiming at achieving national prosperity, the two countries need to realize rapid economic and social development through dealing with various contradictions and focusing key elements.

Economically, both countries are faced with huge pressures on economic and internal development. Since modern times, China's economy remains backward, with its national comprehensive strength being weak and people's living standards being relatively low. Even after the country has become the world's second largest economy, its economic output per head is still in a relatively backward position. According to the statistics of World Bank in 2016, China's per capita GDP only ranked the 69th in the world. Therefore, it is fair to say that there is a big gap between China and developed Western countries. China needs to accelerate its development to catch up with developed countries. Because of this, China's leaders are clearly aware of the country's current state of development, namely the primary stage of socialism. The primary stage is mainly reflected in overall economic level, with economic quality and efficiency needing improvement. Tasks of state governance in this regard are still quite heavy. This is especially true for Russia. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, Russian has not found a path of economic development that is suitable for its actual national situation. Prescriptions given by western politicians and neoliberal economists, whether "shock therapy" or transformation of private ownership, have proved to be failures. So Russia urgently needs to seek new ideas and ways of economic development through innovation.

Socially speaking, China and Russia also share a lot of common grounds. Both countries are under social transition. The reorganization of social benefits brought by this transformation will inevitably give rise to multiple social contradictions. It is important to control relevant contradictions and conflicts within a reasonable range, prevent them from expanding and sharpening, and reduce their influence on social stability, thus facilitating the infusion of funds and promoting economic development. Consequently, maintaining stability is an important task

for the two countries' state governance. China's decision-makers once put forward the slogan that maintaining stability was of top priority. Because of the extreme importance and complexity of social stability, after the flaws of this passive policy broke out, its decision-makers and leadership proposed to build "a harmonious society" and seek "inclusive development" [1]. In the context of policies and action process in state governance, these two concepts mean resolving contradictions and maintaining stable management functions and objectives through state governance. In Russia, the distribution of wealth under economic transformation has led to problems in social structure. In particular, the great impact of financial groups and oligarchs in the Russian society directly influences economic order and social justice, thereby causing widespread public discontent. Controlling and restraining the expansion of financial groups and oligarchs under the premise of ensuring property rights is an important task of state governance. Seen from the reality of Russia, state governance tasks in this respect are still quite arduous. The reality is far from reaching the expectations of Russian people. Their patience on this is gradually disappearing. Protests in recent years reflect that the problem is a complex one requiring long-term efforts.

China and Russia have highly similar state governance tasks regarding ethnic and religious issues. Both of them are multi-ethnic and multi-religious countries. Entangling historical issues and real interests lead to arduous tasks in state governance. After entering the 21st century, ethnic and religious issues have become worldwide concerns, making national and religious issues in the two countries more complex. A very dangerous development trend is the politicization, internationalization and militarization of ethnic and religious issues. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has paid a lot of resources and energy in the Chechnya issue and consumed a lot in terms of state governance, but not a fundamental solution has yet been found. The fundamental nature and reason is the politicization, internationalization and militarization of ethnic and religious issues. China needs to deal with three forces, especially strong "East Turkistan" extremist sin China's ethnic minorities and border areas. They endanger national security and social stability with armed and even terrorist means. Every year, a lot of economic and political resources are

consumed to manage these issues, but the effect is not obvious. National and religious issues in state governance show long-term, complex and arduous trends.

Similar State Governance Environment and Conditions

State governance not only requires clear objectives and specific governance tasks, but also the understanding of the environment and conditions of governance. The environment and conditions directly affect the implementation of state governance concepts and policies, thereby directly influencing the realization of state governance objectives and the completion of relevant tasks. China and Russia have a lot in common in this respect. These similarities determine that the people and leaders of the two countries have common mentalities and discourses on some important issues. This is also the reason why the strategic partnership between China and Russia goes beyond ideology and political system. As opposed to western countries, Russia maintains good interaction with China.

Similar International Environment. Similar external environment is an important reason for continued consolidation and strengthening of strategic partnership between China and Russia. In the process of state governance, the two countries must note that an open international environment has two characteristics.

Firstly, both countries are not dominant in the world stage. After the end of the Cold War, the Soviet Union collapsed. The influence and status of powerful Soviet Union have gone. Because of its decline in power, Russia's right to speak and power to act on international issues are constantly being compressed. Changes in both geopolitical politics and strategic pattern since the 1990s have been dominated by the West, especially the United States [1]. China's comprehensive national strength, especially military strength, determines that the country is in a non-leading position in international affairs. Based on this understanding, Chinese leaders put forward the strategy of "hide our light under a bushel" after the 1990s. As we had no strength, we could not dominate international affairs. That's why we positioned ourselves in a practical manner, i. e., mainly focus

on dealing with domestic affairs and keep a low profile in international affairs. Due to the inertia of powerful Soviet Union, Russia has the desire to dominate the world, but its own strength is too weak and unable to do so. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. It can do nothing but watch western countries lead the world in major international issues.

Secondly, both countries are suppressed by strong western countries. Because of ideology and the distribution of interests, China and Russia have never entered the mainstream of western society, even when their people or leaders hoped to fully conform to the demands of the West and thereby enter their interest groups during a certain period. But it has been proved that western countries show a high degree of prejudice and vigilance against Russia and China. They not only let the two countries enter their interest community [2, p. 258], but also curb and suppress them, absolutely not tolerating the emergence of a strong China or a Russia. In the early period of the fall of the Soviet Union, Russian decision-makers and even common people thought that as long as obstacles in ideology and political system were removed, its system, policy and transfer of benefits could satisfy the interests of western countries, therefore they could gain their recognition and join in their rich man's club. Later on, it proved that those decision-makers, intellectual elites and general public were all wrong. While dismembering the Soviet Union, the West also began to deploy military forces around the country. The eastward expansion of NATO was a typical move. Russia could not figure out why the West surrounded and blocked it even it wanted to join them. The fundamental reason is that western countries have never regarded Russia as their real alliance but as a threat. This is even true to China. Since modern times, Western countries have never and will not see China as an equal partner and friend. They are reluctant to see China's rise, but instead wish to let China remain in a split and backward state. Even when the Chinese kept a low profile, they used a variety of excuses to curb and suppress China. Trade, neighboring countries and even human rights could become their tools of suppressing China. Therefore, in China's state governance, how to deal with the interference of international forces while adhering to its own development path is very important and requires a high degree of prudence.

Similar Historical Heritage and Tradition in State Governance. An important component of a country's governance environment and conditions is its historical heritage and traditional resources. Historical heritage contains two parts: positive elements and negative elements. Traditional resources mainly refer to economic base, institutional structure and cultural ideas that can be used and inherited in the process of state governance. China and Russia have similar historical and traditional resources. In today's state governance, there are favorable positive elements and unfavorable negative elements for the two countries. These elements are mainly reflected in the following two aspects:

Firstly, both countries have a long history of traditional socialism. Traditional socialism was mainly based on basic theories of Marxism and Stalin's understanding and practice of socialism in the Soviet Union. It is quite different from today's modern socialism, including socialism with Chinese characteristics and reform socialism in Vietnam and Cuba. The Soviet Union existed for a total of 74 years. Counting from the presidency of Stalin, this traditional socialist model has existed and developed for 67 years in Russia. It also prevailed in China for nearly 30 years from the founding of the PRC in 1949 to reform and opening up in 1978. This common background and heritage affect current state governance in both countries in varied degrees. For example, both China and Russia need to shift from planned economy to market economy. From the perspective of state governance, comprehensive consideration and overall design in considering how to absorb strengths and advantages of planned economy into national economic policy, avoid defects of planned economy, and effectively replace planned economy with market economy, thus avoiding croynism, two-track system and other issues. Both China and Russia are far from completing this task. A complete and unified market economic system subject to effective national regulation and control has not yet formed. Accelerated reform needs to be carried out from the level of state governance.

Secondly, the two countries need to remove feudal remnants. Modern social structure and economic system are essentially different from feudal ideology and system. Modern countries must completely remove the remnants of feudal society and at the same time inherit and use positive

elements in historical tradition. How to accurately keep the remnants in control is a basic condition and environment in the state governance of the two countries. If well used, the feudal remnants will become effective resources in state governance. Otherwise, they will become constraints. In China, thousands of years of feudal society left not only a wealth of ideas and cultural resources, but also hierarchical concepts and system, family concept and relationship for contemporary China. The former can effectively promote the effective implementation of state governance, such as loyalty and national identity which help consolidate national consciousness and identity, while the latter is likely to reduce the effectiveness of state governance, such as nepotism and blood relations which hinder the realization of rule of law. There are many excellent resources and negative ones in Russia's historical tradition. For example, populism and nihilism originated from Russia still have a certain impact today. Another case in point is that people always build their hope on heroes and strong leaders. These ideas are not conducive to state governance with systems and rule of law as basic paths. Therefore, both Russia and China need to seriously consider how to treat their historical heritage and traditional resources, which has a great impact on effective state governance. For this reason, leaders of Russia and China attach great importance to the choice and application of historical and traditional resources. Xi Jinping holds that "Chinese traditional culture is profound. Learning and mastering the essence of various ideas is very useful for establishing a correct world view, outlook on life and concept of value. Histories enable men to see success and failure, reflect gains and losses, and know rise and fall. Poems make men inspired, motivated and clever. Ethics makes men understand honor and shame, and rights and wrongs". President Putin also attaches great importance to the history of Russia and has made many remarks on how to carry forward the great traditions of Russia and let them play an active role in modern state governance and construction. A case in point is the giant portrait of Peter the Great [3], the founder of modern Russia, in his office.

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Course of Development of Sino-Russian Summit Diplomacy

During the reign of the third generation of central collective leadership with Jiang Zemin as the core, the mechanism of mutual visits between presidents of China and Russia was established, which promoted the continuous development of Sino-Russian relations. The fourth generation of leadership with Hu Jintao as the core consolidated and improved Sino-Russian summit diplomacy with both formal visits and informal meetings. The fifth generation of leadership with Xi Jinping as the core have made visits between China and Russia more frequent. The two countries closely cooperate and support each other in major international affairs. Sino-Russian summit diplomacy has been developing and maturing in practice.

Keywords: Sino-Russian summit diplomacy; Jiang Zemin; Hu Jintao; Xi Jinping; course of development.

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Развитие китайско-российской дипломатии на высшем уровне

В период правления третьего поколения центрального руководства во главе с Цзян Цзэмином был создан механизм взаимных визитов президентов Китая и России, который способствовал непрерывному развитию китайско-российских отношений. Четвертое поколение руководства во главе с Ху Цзиньтао обеспечило